



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – Spring One – Art and Design - Paul Nash

Things I will be taught

I know:

Week 1 – How to research the early life of Paul Nash.

Week 1 – Paul Nash served as a soldier in WW1 but was invalided home after falling into a trench.

Week 1 - Paul Nash was commissioned as a war artist during WW1.

Week 2 - Paul Nash painted pictures of life in the trenches and No Man's land such as Spring in the Trenches, Over The Top, Stand To Before Dawn, Oppy Wood and The Wire.

Week 3. Nash's artwork influenced public opinion and perceptions of World War 1 and serve as historical documents.

Week 4 - How to compare Paul Nash's war art with that of other war artists from the same era, recognising similarities and differences in style, technique, and thematic approaches.

Week 5 - How to use sketching technique to recreate my own WW1 picture in the style of Nash.

Things I will remember

- **Early Life:** Paul Nash was born in 1889 in London. He grew up to love nature and art.
- **World War I:** He served in the army during World War I. His experiences in the war changed the way he viewed life and art.
- **War Art:** Nash created haunting paintings of war scenes that showed the horror and sadness of battle. His artworks made people think deeply about the effects of war.
- **Landscape Paintings:** He often painted landscapes that reflected his feelings about conflict. These paintings made nature feel both beautiful and troubled.
- **Lasting Impact:** Nash's war art remains important today because it helps us understand the impact of war and the importance of peace.

Key Vocabulary & Glossary

- **Palette:** This is a flat board that an artist uses to mix their paints. Paul Nash had a special palette where he blended colours to create his beautiful artwork.
- **Easel:** An easel is a stand that holds a canvas upright while the artist paints. Paul used a strong easel to support his large paintings during the war.
- **Brushes:** These are tools with bristles used for painting. Nash used different sizes of brushes to add detail and texture to his work.
- **Canvas:** A canvas is a strong cloth that artists paint on. Nash often used canvas because it could hold bright colours and detailed images.
- **Sketchbook:** This is a book where artists draw their ideas. Paul Nash carried a sketchbook to quickly capture what he saw during his time in the war.
- **Watercolour:** This is a type of paint that is mixed with water. Nash liked using watercolours because they created soft and dreamy effects.
- **Vision:** Vision means what an artist sees in their mind. Paul Nash had a unique vision that showed the emotional impact of war.
- **Landscape:** A landscape is a picture of nature. Many of Nash's paintings are landscapes, showing fields and skies affected by war.
- **Symbolism:** This is when something represents something else. Nash used symbolism in his art to show deeper meanings about war.
- **Composition:** This is how different parts of a painting are arranged. Nash carefully planned his compositions to make his artwork more powerful.

Paul Nash (1889 – 1946)



We Are Making A New World 1918



The Menin Road 1918

